

NEWQUAY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Meteorological Report,

for 1898.



NEWQUAY :

HARTNOLL BROTHERS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.



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Newquay Urban District Council.

Area 311 acres.

Population (1891) 1891.

Estimated Population (1898) 2300.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1898.

TO THE NEWQUAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to submit to you my Tenth Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of your District in 1898. The principal features of the year were a short but somewhat severe epidemic of Influenza during the first quarter, which caused several deaths, and an outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the second quarter, which necessitated the opening of the Isolation Hospital, the great value of which was amply demonstrated by the success attained in preventing the epidemic becoming general, the outbreak being limited to a comparatively few cases. It is needless to say that this entailed a very large amount of additional work on both the Medical Officer and the Sanitary Inspector, outside the area of your district. I have to thank your Council for having, at the termination of last year's period of office, reappointed me for a period of 3 years, and I trust that this departure from former custom of annual appointment will prove equally satisfactory both to your Council and to your Medical Officer. The usual tables required by the Local Government Board, together with the Meteorological Returns and averages for the past six years, are appended to my Report.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR HARDWICK,

M.D. D.P.H.

Newquay, February, 1899.

Medical Officer of Health.

Population, etc.

The permanent residents, omitting visitors and temporary residents, may be estimated to the middle of the year to number about 2,300. The total number of inhabited houses last year was 647. Thirty-one new houses were completed during the year. Many new houses are being built and there are prospects of a large extension of the town, both at the East and West ends of the district, in the near future. The completion of the Hotel Victoria will also add largely to the ratable value of the town, as well as providing increased accommodation for visitors. The Headland Hotel will, no doubt, when completed, lead to further extensions in that direction.

The acquirement of the Headland, on a permanent lease, by your Council is a matter for congratulation, and will enable much needed improvements for the comfort and safety of residents and visitors alike to be carried out; more particularly the formation of a safe and comfortable carriage way will be of the first importance, so that invalids and others unable to walk, may also enjoy without discomfort, what may justly be considered one of the chief attractions of Newquay.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths during the year, was 40; viz:—20 males and 20 females. Of these, six were deaths of visitors, or persons non-resident in the district. Deducting these, and taking the estimated population at 2,300, this gives a corrected death rate of 14·7 per 1,000. (The death-rate of visitors and residents alike, on the 1891 census, being 21·1 per 1,000.) The chief causes of death were as follows:—

Influenza	...	...	4	Cerebral Diseases	...	5
Bronchitis	...	...	2	Cardiac	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	6	Infantile Diarrhœa	...	2
Phthisis	...	...	4	Inquest Cases	...	3
			Cancer	...	...	3

The most noticeable feature of the above is the large number of deaths from Pneumonia and Influenza, these two causes being together accountable for one fourth of the total death-roll. Of the 4 deaths from Phthisis, one only can be assigned to a permanent resident in Newquay:

The ages at death were as follows:

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	7
1 and under 5	...	...	...	...	2
5 and under 15	...	...	...	...	2
15 to 25	...	...	...	...	2
25 to 65	...	...	...	...	15
65 and over	...	...	...	...	12

5 deaths occurred over 80, viz: at 80, 82, 83 and 2 at 85.

Inquest Cases.

The causes of death assigned in 3 cases were

1 Natural Causes. 1 Accidental Drowning. 1 Unknown.

Infantile Mortality.

Seven deaths occurred under 1 year, the proportion of such deaths per 1000 births being equal to 145·8 per 1000.

Zymotic Death Rate.

Two deaths occurred from Infantile Diarrhœa, the Zymotic death rate resulting being 0·9 per 1000.

Births.

Forty-eight births were registered, viz: 22 males and 24 females. This is equal to a birth rate of 20·8 per 1000 of the estimated population.

The following table shows the number of births and the birth rates for the last 10 years.

Date.	Number of Births.	Birth Rate. per 1000.
1889	49	25·9
1890	54	28·6
1891	51	26·9
1892	55	28·5
1893	43	21·5
1894	41	20·5
1895	36	18·
1896	59	28·8
1897	68	30·2
1898	48	20·8

Zymotic Diseases.

Eighteen cases of Infectious disease were notified during the year, equal to a rate of 7·2 per 1000 of the population.

The notifications received were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	... 16	Continued Fever	... 1
Measles	... 1	Dual Notifications	... 2

The total cost in fees for the above amounted to £2 8s. 6d.

Scarlet Fever.

Since 1892, the date of the last outbreak, Newquay has been fortunately almost exempt from this zymotic, only 3 isolated cases having been notified in the previous 4 years, and these all imported. The past year, however, has witnessed a return of this unwelcome visitor, which, first appearing among the children attending the Board

Schools, threatened to assume extensive proportions ; and which, but for the invaluable aid and protection afforded by the prompt and successful utilization of the Isolation Hospital would certainly have spread throughout the town and so inevitably have ruined the approaching season.

The origin of the outbreak is somewhat obscure, the probability being that the first germs were imported, either by someone returning to Newquay, after absence in other towns where the disease was present, or by children coming to school from outside districts similarly affected, whilst concealment of the earliest cases is also probable.

On May 25th a case was first notified, after I had visited the patient, at the request of the medical attendant, and confirmed the suspicion that the case was infectious. Every effort was made to get the patient transferred to the hospital, but without success, and as, within a day or two, it was found that the most ordinary precautions were being neglected by the patient, I reported the case to the Chairman of the Council, advising compulsory removal to the hospital. As, from various reasons, it was deemed inexpedient to put this in force, a further effort was made to ensure home isolation, and the matter finally ended on the 6th June, by the cancellation of the notification certificate by the medical attendant, the case in his opinion, having proved to be a non-infectious one. On June 18th, two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified from different parts of the town. These were promptly sent to the hospital, the parents of one child consenting to act as caretakers and look after the patients. During the next 5 weeks several other cases occurred, the total number treated at the hospital being 10, and at their own homes 5.

All the earlier cases being among children attending the Board Schools, it was evident that the chief focus of infection was to be sought for there. On July 4th I inspected the whole of the scholars present that day, with the result that a child was found present shewing obvious disquamation, and who, it was found, had recently been absent 8 days, for an illness with all the usual symptoms of Scarlet Fever. Consequently, this child had been daily attending school for the past fortnight in a highly infectious stage, freely disseminating the germs among the rest of the class, and from the dates obtained there is every reason to suppose that the subsequent cases originated from this ; the only wonder being that a much larger number were not effected.

A special report was made on July 1st, recommending the closure of the Board Schools for the above reasons, which was at once complied with.

The milk supply from two dairies in the town was stopped temporarily, owing to the occurrence of cases in the households of the owners, and a thorough inspection was made both of the dairies and cowsheds in the town, and also of the outlying cowsheds, and the families and households of the milkers and others engaged in the handling or distribution of the milk. No evidence, however, was found of any conveyance of infection through these sources.

Disinfection and fumigation of all rooms where cases had occurred was carried out, immediately on the removal of the patients to the hospital, or on the convalescence of those cases treated at their own homes. The town was declared free at the end of July, all the houses having then been disinfected, and the patients still under treatment being all isolated at Trevenson.

Isolation Hospital.

This being the first occasion, since the erection of the Hospital in 1896, that it has been found necessary to use it, it will not be out of place to point out how far it has answered the purposes for which it was intended, and to what extent it has proved defective.

So far as regards the comfort and treatment of the patients, the building proved thoroughly satisfactory. The majority of the cases being children it was possible to treat 4 cases in each ward, and at one time 12 persons were accommodated, viz : 9 patients and 2 caretakers and nurse. The wards were warm and comfortable in the day time, and well ventilated, but, owing to defects in the construction of the heating apparatus, the hot water pipes were not effectual in keeping the wards warm at night. Fortunately the season was mild and no great inconvenience resulted, but in winter this would have proved a serious drawback.

Owing to the long drought the well-water supply failed and had to be supplemented by water brought from Newquay.

The distance from the town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was also found to be inconvenient, both as to the conveyance of patients and provisions, stores, etc.

The want of a proper Ambulance Carriage was a great drawback, the conveyance of patients in an open carriage being open to criticism, whilst the difficulty of obtaining any covered vehicle which could be properly disinfected afterwards, rendered this the only means available.

The absolute necessity of a proper Disinfecting Chamber was again made evident, as it was found impossible to deal thoroughly with the large quantities of clothing, blankets, mattresses, etc., by the ordinary methods of disinfection, some articles of clothing being quite impossible to treat, except by total destruction.

Seeing how invaluable the hospital has proved in the recent emergency, even in its present incomplete state and under great disadvantages, it is very desirable that your Council should see its way to remedy the defects pointed out and so place the building in the best available condition for dealing with any future outbreaks.

As at one time the hospital became inconveniently crowded and other cases were likely to arise I advised your Council to make immediate provision for this, by the purchase of a hospital tent, which could be erected at once on ground adjoining the hospital and so provide accommodation for 8 or 10 additional patients. This was ultimately agreed to, and a hospital marquee obtained from Messrs. Pigott, which was admirably adapted for the purpose.

It was not, however, actually brought into use, as the fresh cases which occurred were able to be treated in the building, by removal of convalescents, whilst the refusal of the parents to allow those cases, still under treatment in Newquay, to be removed to the tent, prevented its use being apparent, and delayed the declaring of a clean bill of health for a fortnight longer than would otherwise have been possible.

Expenses incurred during outbreak.

The total costs incurred in connection with the hospital, etc., were as under :—

	£	s.	d.
Conveyance, Nursing and Maintenance of Patients	29	15	2
Extra outlay on Building, Bedding and Beds			
Furniture, Labour, etc. :—	36	5	10
Cost of Hospital Tent, carriage, etc.	37	10	0
Floor for same (about)	5	0	0
Notification Fees	2	0	0
Medical Officer's charges for special services	4	14	6
	<u>£115</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

Deducting the outlay for what will remain as permanent additions to the hospital equipment, the total cost of the outbreak, was £36 10s., an infinitesimal sum, compared to the great loss to the town and inhabitants which would undoubtedly have occurred had the means for speedily checking the outbreak not been available.

During the 10 years that I have held the position of Medical Officer of Health, the question of effectively dealing with outbreaks of Infectious Disease has ever been a vexed one. Notification and Hospital Isolation have only been obtained after considerable opposition, and I should fail in my duty if I did not take this opportunity afforded by last year's events, of drawing special attention to the successful results obtained, and the advantages to the town and inhabitants accruing therefrom. As further emphasizing this it is only necessary to take the results of previous years.

Since 1885 Newquay has been visited three times with outbreaks of Scarlet Fever, viz : in 1886, 1892 and 1898.

Between 1886 and 1892, 309 births were registered, and between 1892 and 1898, 302 births, so that the infant populations specially liable to infection were practically identical during intervening periods.

The following table gives the results :—

Date.	Notification or Hospital Accommodation.	No. of Cases.	Deaths	Season.	Result.
1886	No Notification or Hospital Accommodation.	150-200	3	Summer and Autumn.	Season ruined Partial failure only.
1892	Notification in force.	53	0	Mar. 25--June 11	
1898	Notification & Hospital Accom	14	0	June 18--Jly 22	Fairly good— outbreak localized & checked within 6 weeks.

Surely these figures speak for themselves, and need no further comment, as evidence of the value both of Notification and Hospital Isolation.

Non Compliance with P.H. and Notification Acts.

Under these Acts it was my duty to report three cases of non-compliance, viz: 2 cases of failing to notify cases of Scarlet Fever, and 1 case of publicly exposing a person suffering from a dangerous infectious disease, contrary to Sect. 126 of the P.H. Act, 1895.

I have further to record that no action was taken by your authority in any of these cases, and to point out that this may lead to considerable difficulty in properly enforcing the due observance of such Acts in the future.

Tuberculosis.

The question of the prevention of Consumption has been brought very prominently before the public during the past year, and, as you are probably aware, great efforts are being made to deal more effectively both as regards the prevention and cure of this terrible malady, by the better education of the public as to the causes and origin of the disease and the best methods of preventing its extension to otherwise healthy individuals.

As many of the predisposing and originating causes of Tuberculosis come directly within the control of Sanitary Authorities, I think it right to draw your special attention to those sanitary powers, a rigid enforcement of which by your Council will tend materially to aid, in this district, in this important work. It is impossible to deal exhaustively with these questions in my report, but I will briefly quote, from a report on Tuberculosis recently issued by the British Medical Association, the main points.

1. AS TO GENERAL SANITATION.

It is imperative that all Sanitary Authorities should put in force the manifold powers which they now possess for improving the public health, and especially in the direction of providing better ventilation and access of light in all dwellings and workshops, and in all places of public assembly. The clearance of crowded sites and the reconstruction of insanitary house property under powers already possessed by Local Authorities is a matter of great importance in connection with the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis. It is also the duty of Local Sanitary Authorities, through their Medical Officer of Health, to assist in educating public opinion, by the diffusion of leaflets and notices pointing out the best means for limiting the spread of tuberculosis.

2. CONTROL OF MILK SUPPLIES.

Urban Authorities ought to have power to examine, or cause to be examined, cows, the milk of which is sold in their boundaries, wherever those cows may be, and should have the right to prohibit the sale of milk from any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, or any disease which may render the use of such milk dangerous to health.

The air space allowed in cow sheds should be fixed by order, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 800 cubic feet per cow being suggested as the minimum standard requirement.

3. DIAGNOSIS AND DISINFECTION.

- (1). All Local Authorities should make arrangements for the bacterial diagnosis of tuberculosis, at the expense of such authorities.
- (2). Local Authority should undertake, free of charge, the disinfection of houses in which a tuberculosis patient has resided, together with the bedding, clothing, and other articles capable of retaining the infection.

4. IN ADDITION,

The strict enforcement of the Byelaws regulating Slaughter Houses, the prevention of over-crowding in small cottages, and the enforcing of the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, are all of the utmost importance.

Fortunately Newquay has been particularly exempt from this disease by reason of climate, soil, and healthy occupations, etc.

During the past ten years, only twenty deaths have been registered from Phthisis, six of which were due to visitors, or non-residents, whilst the total deaths from all tubercular affections during the same period, amounted to 25; which, deducting deaths of invalids and others coming to Newquay already affected, gives an average death-rate of less than 1 per 1,000, per annum of the resident population.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Thirty new houses have been connected with the Main Drainage during the year. The amount spent in drainage and sewerage, independent of private improvements, was £75 1s. 7d.

The enlargement of the outfall of the Main Sewer has been decided upon, and should be completed at no distant date. The scheme for extending the outfall at the Gannel, for which a loan was applied for, has been abandoned, and in view of the favourable reports received of the working of the Exeter Septic Tank System, it is hoped that this will prove a suitable and more economical method for dealing with the difficulties of this portion of the drainage system. No cess pits now exist in the district.

Piggeries, Slaughter-houses, and Cowsheds.

Complaints of nuisances arising from piggeries have been received in three instances. Two styres have been abolished and it is hoped, at no distant date, to entirely free the inhabited part of the district from these perennial causes of annoyance. Regular Inspections of the Slaughter Houses have been made. In one case I have had to make frequent complaints to your Council of the objectionable nuisance arising from the practice of keeping a piggery in close proximity to the Slaughter House, the pigs being fed on the offal. This has at last been discontinued, by the removal of the piggery.

Bakehouses, Workshops, and Laundries.

These have, when ever inspected, been found clean and satisfactory.

Removal of Refuse.

Eleven Hundred loads of House Refuse were removed during the year, removal taking place three times weekly, by the Council's workmen. The question of disposal is becoming increasingly difficult, all the old sites of deposit being no longer available and new ones being

practically unattainable in the district. It is imperative that some permanent method of disposal should be decided upon without delay, as the matter is an urgent one. The purchase of a Refuse Destructor would probably prove the simplest, and in the end probably, the most economical solution of the difficulty.

Water Supply.

This has been ample in quantity throughout the year, although severely taxed in the summer and autumn months by the prolonged drought; the total rainfall to the end of June being only 10 in., and to the end of September 13.89 in., the lowest recorded for many years.

In accordance with the resolution of your Council, adopted on my last year's report, quarterly analyses of the Town water supply have been made, and whilst the majority of the analyses have upheld the high quality and purity of the water for drinking purposes, others have proved that at times, in certain parts of the town, the water is turbid and unsightly, emphasizing what has been so frequently urged, the necessity of proper filter-beds.

Five hundred and eighty houses are supplied from the Company's mains, of which thirty have been newly connected this year. A small number of houses are still dependent on wells, and others have no proper house supply.

Twenty-one certificates of water supply have been granted to new houses. Six well waters have been analysed, but no wells have been closed.

Board Schools.

It was found necessary to close these for 2 months, owing to infectious cases occurring thereon. The schools were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before being re-opened. The old defective closets have been removed and replaced by improved latrines, which are found to act satisfactorily.

In view of the facts recorded in connection with the Scarlet Fever outbreak, I would strongly urge upon the School Board Authorities the necessity of strict supervision of all children who have been absent for more than a week for illness, or indeed any cause. In all such cases it is desirable that a medical certificate should be insisted upon, stating the illness, or otherwise certifying that the child has not been suffering from any infectious disorder.

Inspections, Reports, etc.

Regular inspections of the district have been made from time to time, or as occasion required.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by your Council last year, the Sanitary Inspector has made a partial inspection of the houses in the district, 134 houses have been visited, his report on which has been presented to you. In 7 cases where drainage defects were found,

these were remedied, and Sanitary Certificates subsequently granted. A very large number of the houses inspected were provided with old pan closets, and it is hoped that the additional powers to make bye-laws dealing with these, which the Public Health (Amendment) Act provides for, will be utilized by your Council as early as possible.

Regular monthly reports have been made to your Council, and also to the Cornwall County Council, to whom copies of all special reports have been sent.



Table showing Death Rates from all causes, and from Zymotic Diseases, for the last 17 years.

DATE.	DEATH RATE FROM	
	All Causes.	Zymotic Diseases.
1882	12·2	0·0
1883	12·7	0·5
1884	12·2	3·2
1885	10·	0·0
1886	18·5	2·1
1887	16·	2·1
1888	9·5	0·0
1889	12·2	0·5
1890	16·	0·0
1891	10·	0·0
1892	15·5	1·5
1893	16·5	2·5
1894	11·5	0·5
1895	15·	1·5
1896	16·	2·
1897	10·6	1·5
1898	14·7	0·9
Average for 17 years	13·5	1·1

(B) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1898, in the Newquay Urban District; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics ; public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all ages.			Registered Births.	Age under 5 or over 5.	New cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.														Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Last Census.	Estimated to middle of 1898.	d			c	d	e	Fevers.							Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	12	13	14																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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State here whether " Notification of Infectious Disease " is compulsory in the District—Yes. Since when ? 1891. Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any other diseases that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the Locality in which such Hospital is situated ; or if not within the District, state where it is situated—Trevenson, St. Columb Minor.

NOTICE.

The Newquay Urban Sanitary Authority calls the attention of the Inhabitants of Newquay and the Public to the following Extracts from Acts of Parliament.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Sect. 126. Any person who—

- (1.) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself, without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder, in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof, that he is so suffering; *or*
- (2.) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; *or*
- (3.) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things, which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Sect. 128. Any person who knowingly lets for hire any house, room, or part of a house, in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified Medical Practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him, **shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds.**

Sect. 129. Any person letting for hire, or showing for the purpose of letting for hire, any house, or part of a house, who on being questioned by any person negotiating for the hire of such house, or part of a house as to the fact of there being, or within six weeks previously having been therein, any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, knowingly makes a false answer to such question, **shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or to One Month's Imprisonment, with or without Hard Labour.**

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890.

Sect. 7. Every person who shall cease to occupy any house, room, or part of a house in which any person has within six weeks previously been suffering from an infectious disease without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a registered Medical Practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him, or without first giving to the owner of such house, room, or part of a house, notice of the previous existence of such disease, and every person ceasing to occupy any house, room, or part of a house, and who on being questioned by the owner thereof, or by any person negotiating for the hire of such house, room, or part of a house, as to the fact of there having within six weeks previously been therein any person suffering from any infectious disease, knowingly makes a false answer to such question, **shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.**

Sect. 13. Any person who shall knowingly cast, or cause, or permit to be cast, into any ash-pit, ash-tub, or other receptacle for the deposit of refuse matter any infectious rubbish, without previous disinfection, **shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.**

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

Where an inmate of any building used for human habitation is suffering from an infectious disease—

- (1.) The head of the family to which such inmate (hereinafter called the patient) belongs, *and in his default,*
- (2.) The nearest relatives of the patient present in the building, or being in attendance on the patient, *and in default of such relatives,*
- (3.) Every person in charge of, or in attendance on the patient *and in default of any such person,*
- (4.) The occupier of the building,

shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from any infectious disease, send notice thereof to me, the undersigned (Arthur Hardwick, Prospect House, Newquay), the Medical Officer of Health for the above-named Sanitary Authority.

Penalty for failing, when required, to give notice as above, **not exceeding Two Pounds.**

“INFECTIOUS DISEASE.”

This Term includes—Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever, Measles, and any of the following Fevers—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, or Puerperal.

(Signed)

ARTHUR HARDWICK, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

NEWQUAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

R U L E S

For guidance of persons in whose houses there may be any
Infectious Disease.

- 1—The sick person should, whenever possible, be placed in a room separate from the rest of the family, and all unnecessary articles of furniture, carpets, clothing, etc., should be removed therefrom. Fresh air should be freely admitted.
- 2—Everything which passes from the sick person should be treated with some disinfectant before being thrown into a closet or otherwise disposed of. Sinks, closets, and privies should have some disinfectant frequently thrown into them. Condyl's fluid, Jay's fluid, or Carbolic acid are probably the most easily obtainable and efficient disinfectants.
- 3—All bed and body linen as soon as removed from the sick person should be first soaked for one hour in a solution of carbolic acid ($\frac{1}{4}$ -pint to one gallon of water), and should afterwards be boiled in water. Instead of handkerchiefs, small pieces of rags should be used and can be at once destroyed.
- 4—It is very important that no one except those in attendance on the sick should be permitted to enter the sick room, as the infection of disease is easily conveyed away in the clothing.
- 5—In smallpox and in SCARLET FEVER or SCARLATINA the crusts, scales and dust, which peel from the skin, are highly infectious and until this has entirely ceased the patient may impart infection to others, though he may seem perfectly well. He must remain isolated, therefore, till this process is over; in Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina this is not until after the lapse of six or sometimes eight weeks.
- 6—After the sickness is over, the sick room and its contents should be thoroughly disinfected and cleaned. The proper method of doing this may be ascertained from the Medical Attendant, or the Medical Officer of Health will, on application, give full information and assistance.
- 7—No child should attend school, or be allowed to frequent any other place of public resort, from a house where there is infectious disease; although not ill themselves they are very likely to carry infection and so spread the disease. They must remain at home till the sick person has ceased to be a source of danger, and for at least (in Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina cases) one week after the house has been properly disinfected.

By order of the

Newquay Urban Sanitary Authority.

NEWQUAY Climatological Station,

LAT. $50^{\circ} 25' N.$ LONG. $5^{\circ} 5' W.$

ANNUAL REPORT OF Meteorological Observations for 1898.

TO THE NEWQUAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I again have much pleasure in placing before you the results of the daily Climatological Observations carried out during the past year, together with a summary of the records for the six years during which the observations have been regularly taken.

The most noticeable features of the past year, are the high mean temperature, being the highest for the past 6 years; the low mean range; the low rainfall, being the lowest recorded for the 6 years, and nearly 6 inches below the average. The screen temperature never fell to freezing point throughout the year, the lowest recorded being 32.9° , whilst snow has been entirely absent. January, July and September were exceptionally dry months, May and October on the other hand been unusually wet.

The bright sunshine was 100 hours in excess of last year's total. No change has been made in the equipment of the station, which consists of a Stevenson's screen containing maximum and minimum, and dry and wet bulb thermometers, and a 5-inch Snowdon rain-gauge, in conformity with the regulations of the Royal Meteorological Society for Climatological stations. The station has been regularly inspected and the instruments verified by W. Marriott, Esq., F.R. Met. Soc., the Secretary of the Society, to whom regular monthly reports of the observations have been sent and published in the "Meteorological Record." Regular monthly reports have also been sent to the Cornwall County Council and published in the monthly health returns of the county. The rainfall records are also sent to J. Symonds, Esq., the Editor of "British Rainfall," and published annually with those of other stations.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR HARDWICK,

March, 1899.

F.R. MET. SOC.

SHADE TEMPERATURE (Stevenson Screen).

AT 9 A.M. (LOCAL TIME).

1898.	Maximum <i>mean</i>	Minimum <i>mean</i>	Mean of Max. and Min.	Range <i>mean</i>	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Dry Bulb <i>mean</i>	Wet Bulb <i>mean</i>	Relative Humidity <i>mean</i>	Cloud <i>mean</i>
January	50.6	44.8	47.7	5.8	53.9	21st	37.7	10th	48.2	46.2	85	8.
February	48.9	42.	45.4	6.9	53.7	11th	32.9	19th	46.5	43.8	80	8.
March.....	46.8	39.1	42.9	7.7	55.1	19th	33.	25th	44.1	41.5	81	6.
April.....	53.4	44.4	48.8	9.	59.3	8th	35.1	5th	50.	47.4	82	5.4
May.....	55.	48.	51.5	7.	67.1	23rd	41.3	13th	52.3	50.3	86	6.4
June	60.3	51.6	55.9	8.6	66.9	11th	41.8	15th	57.2	54.6	83	6.
July	64.8	56.	60.4	8.8	68.9	9th	46.	5th	62.1	59.4	83	5.
August.....	67.2	58.1	62.6	9.1	79.	21st	49.1	25th	63.5	60.2	80	7.
September....	67.	55.6	61.3	11.4	76.1	4th	46.4	1st	62.5	58.	75	5.
October	59.5	52.1	55.7	7.5	66.1	2nd	45.9	13th	56.3	54.	85	8.
November	54.2	46.4	50.3	7.8	61.8	11th	34.5	23rd	50.7	48.4	85	6.
December	53.2	46.3	49.8	6.9	56.1	26th	36.5	21st	50.2	48.2	86	8.
Annual <i>mean</i> .	56.7	48.7	52.7	8.	79.	August 21st	32.9	February 19th	53.6	51.	82	6.5

N.B.—The Thermometers are placed in a Stevenson's Screen, over grass, 4 feet above the ground, and 100 feet above sea-level. They are by Negretti and Zambra, and are divided on the stem, and verified at Kew.

MEAN WINTER AND SUMMER TEMPERATURES.

AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS, 1893-1897.

	Temperatures—9 a.m.					Mean of Max. and Min.	Mean Daily Sunshine.
	Dry Bulb		Wet Bulb	Humidity			
	Mean	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Mean Range		
Winter Months	47.	45.1	86	50.2	42.	8.2	3 Hours
Summer Months	58.	55.1	82	61.4	52.	9.5	7 Hours.

METEOROLOGICAL MEANS AND TOTALS.

6 YEARS, 1893-1898.

Year.	Means 9 a.m.				Temperatures.								Total Rainfall inches.	Total Bright Sunshine.	Mean Barometer inches.
	Temperatures.		Humidity.	Means.				Extremes.							
	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.		Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.					
1893	53.5	50.7	81	57.2	47.6	9.6	52.4	82.6	23.	59.6	6.3	29.60	2020	29.95	
1894	52.3	50.3	86	55.4	47.	8.4	51.2	76.8	19.2	57.6	6.5	39.87	1755	29.91	
1895	51.4	48.9	83	54.8	45.3	9.5	50.	82.9	19.	63.9	6.2	35.42	1896	29.91	
1896	52.7	50.3	84	55.6	47.3	8.3	51.4	80.	28.8	51.2	6.4	29.11	1791	30.03	
1897	52.8	50.4	84	56.	47.9	8.1	51.9	77.6	27.9	49.7	6.4	39.80	1645	29.94	
1898	53.6	51.	86	56.7	48.7	8.	52.7	79.	32.9	46.1	6.5	27.83	1742	29.99	
Mean 6-years.	53.2.	50.3	84	55.9	47.3	8.6	51.6				6.4	33.61	Daily av. 5 hours.	29.95	

MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES, Etc.

AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS, 1893-1897.

Month.	Mean Dry Bulb.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Mean Humidity.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Mean of Max & Min.	Mean Cloud.	Mean Rainfall.	Mean Daily Sunshine.	
										Hrs.	Min.
January	41.9	40.2	86	45.2	37.9	7.3	41.6	6.8	3.69	2	10
February	43.7	42.	87	46.9	39.2	7.7	43.1	6.9	2.16	2	48
March.....	47.9	46.	87	51.1	42.1	9	46.8	6.4	2.15	4	56
April	50.8	48.4	84	54.3	44.9	9.4	49.6	6.3	2.04	6	8
May	54.2	51.5	82	57.7	47.9	9.8	52.8	5.1	1.05	8	40
June	60.	56.5	79	63.8	53.3	10.5	58.5	5.6	1.43	8	15
July	61.9	58.8	81	64.8	56.3	8.9	60.4	6.4	3.22	6	40
August	61.8	59.	83	64.8	56.4	8.4	60.6	6.4	2.82	6	36
September.....	59.6	56.8	82	63.1	53	10.1	58.1	6.1	2.83	5	30
October.....	53.2	50.6	83	56.1	47.5	8.6	51.8	6.7	4.21	3	38
November... ..	48.6	46.8	86	52.1	43.3	8.8	47.7	6.4	3.81	2	32
December	46.7	45.	88	50	42.2	7.8	46.1	7	5.36	1	46

RAINFALL.

1898.	Total Fall Inches.	Difference from Average (6 years).	No. of days on which Rain fell. 0.01 in. & over.	Mean Rate of Wet days' fall. Inches	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches	Date of Greatest fall.
January.....	.85	—2.36	11	0.08	.22	8th
February	1.44	—0.60	22	0.07	.20	12th
March	1.30	—0.71	15	0.09	.24	13th
April	1.73	—0.25	10	0.17	.81	30th
May	3.52	+2.06	19	0.18	.67	5th
June	1.21	—0.18	10	0.12	.45	5th
July .....	.65	—2.14	7	0.09	.21	21st
August	2.17	—0.54	12	0.18	.68	5th
September	1.02	—1.51	9	0.11	.37	16th
October,.....	5.84	+1.36	24	0.24	1.03	17th
November	3.60	—0.17	19	0.19	1.35	27th
December	4.50	—0.72	20	0.22	1.01	6th
Totals and Averages	27.83	—5.8	178	0.16	1.35	November 27th

RAINFALL. 6 Years, 1893-1898.

Year.	Total Fall Inches.	Total No. of Rainy Days. 0.01 in. and over.	Mean Rate of fall for Rainy Days.	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.	Date of Greatest Fall.
1893	Inches. 29.6	175	0.17	Inches. 1.24	July 4th
1894	39.9	216	0.18	2.13	November 11th
1895	35.4	186	0.19	1.19	October 8th
1896	29.1	189	0.15	1.05	September 21st
1897	39.8	194	0.20	1.21	September 30th
1898	27.8	178	0.16	1.35	November 27th
Average for 6 years	33.6	189	0.18	2.13	11th November, 1894

N.B.—The Rainfall is registered by a Snowdon Rain Gauge, 5 inches in diameter, placed 1 foot above the ground, and 130 above sea-level.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE—1898.

1898.	Total Possible Sunshine.	Actual Sunshine.	Percentage of Possible.	Average Daily Amount.	Greatest Daily Amount.	Date.	Days with Bright Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
January.....	Hours. 260	Hours. 44	17.	H. 1. 25	Hours. 7.	13th	13	18
February.....	276	71	25.7	2. 32	9.	23rd	22	6
March.....	364	160	44.	5. 10	10.	13th, 21st, 22nd	29	2
April.....	410	216	52.6	7. 12	13.1	16th	29	1
May.....	475	176	37.	5. 40	13.4	6th	25	6
June.....	486	229	47.	7. 38	14.5	8th	29	1
July.....	487	238	48.8	7. 40	14.5	5th	30	1
August.....	443	178	40	5. 44	12.6	1st	30	1
September.....	373	210	56.3	7.	11.8	3rd	29	1
October.....	327	97	29.6	3. 8	9.5	3rd	22	9
November.....	264	80	30.3	2. 40	7.4	13th	23	7
December.....	241	43	17.8	1. 23	5.5	22nd	16	15
Year... ..	4406	1742	39.5	4. 46	14.5	June 8th July 5th	297	68

N.B.—The Sunshine is registered by a Cambell Stoke's Lens-burning Recorder belonging to the Meteorological Office, and stationed at Mount Wise. The instrument is in the care of Mr. JAMES PEARCE, from whom the daily observations have been obtained.